

24 AUG 1977

OLC 77-3543

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

FROM: George L. Cary
Legislative Counsel

SUBJECT: Dinner for the Members of the House Permanent
Select Committee on Intelligence - Thursday,
8 September 1977

1. Action Required: It is requested that you approve a proposed guest list and agenda for the planned dinner for the Members of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to be hosted by you at the Headquarters Building.

2. Background:

a. Attached is a copy of the game plan for the Committee which you approved and we have been following. Security procedures have been established and clearances are being expedited.

b. The dinner will be an informal session to get acquainted. There will be no formal briefings.

c. Formal briefings will be given to the Committee in executive sessions with planned agendas worked out with the Chairman and staff.

(EXECUTIVE REGISTRY FILE

C-38.4)

3. Guest List:

Committee Members and Staff (already invited)

Edward P. Boland (D., Mass.), Chairman	Bob Wilson (R., Calif.)
Clement J. Zablocki (D., Wis.)	John M. Ashbrook (R., Ohio)
Bill D. Burlison (D., Mo.)	Robert McClory (R., Ill.)
Morgan F. Murphy (D., Ill.)	J. Kenneth Robinson (R., Va.)
*Les Aspin (D., Wis.)	
*Charles Rose (D., N. Car.)	
Romano L. Mazzoli (D., Ky.)	
Norman Y. Mineta (D., Calif.)	
Wyche Fowler, Jr. (D., Ga.)	

* will not be able to attend

Tom Latimer, Staff Director
Michael O'Neil, General Counsel

Members of the Intelligence Community

Mr. John F. Blake, Acting Deputy Director of Central Intelligence
Mr. Hans Mark, Under Secretary of Air Force
Lt. General Eugene Tighe, Jr., Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
Admiral Bobby Inman, Director, National Security Agency
Mr. Harold Saunders, Director, Intelligence and Review,
Department of State
Mr. Thomas W. Leavitt, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Major General Edward B. Giller (ret. USAF), Energy Research
and Development Administration
Mr. J. Foster Collins, Department of Treasury

4. Other Attendees:

John N. McMahon, A/D/DCI/IC
Robert R. Bowie, D/DCI/NIO
George L. Cary, Legislative Counsel
 Assistant Legislative Counsel

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5. Agenda:

Dinner: 1900-2200 hours

Place: Executive Dining Room

When all have finished dinner (about 2100), it is suggested that you:

- a. make welcoming remarks;
- b. give a general rundown on how the Community has been restructured (topic of high interest);
- c. introduce Members of the Intelligence Community - each may make a few remarks.

Questions and comments by the Members should round out the evening.

6. Recommendation:

It is requested that you approve the additional invitees and the proposed agenda.

George L. Cary

Attachment:

As Stated

/s/ Stansfield Turner

APPROVED: _____

Director of Central Intelligence

DISAPPROVED: _____

Director of Central Intelligence

DATE: 26 AUG 1977

Distribution:

Original - Addressee W/Att

1 - A/DDCI W/Att

1 - ER W/Att

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved For Release 2004/04/01 : CIA-RDP80M00165A000700070042-5

20 July 1977

GAME PLAN - HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

25X1 1. ☐ Chairman and Ranking Minority Member -

-- As soon as we can confirm who will be the Ranking Minority Member (probably Representative Robert McClory (R., Ill.)), the DCI should invite him and the Chairman to the Agency. The objective of this session would be: extension of courtesy; review of functions and organization (Representative McClory will be ahead of Representative Boland as a result of his Pike Committee membership); commitment for full cooperation; discussion of the security guidelines to be followed (e.g., a Memorandum of Understanding and Nondisclosure Agreement and methods of handling extremely sensitive information, such as sensitive collection and covert action).

25X1 2. ☐ Full Committee -

-- When the full Committee and its Staff Director have been selected, we should schedule a dinner session at Headquarters, attended by other senior officials, e.g., Deputy Directors for Agency and senior officials from the Intelligence Community, for a short functional and organizational briefing, looking towards a series of briefings (possibly breakfast) to supplement this orientation.

25X1 3. ☐ Authorization -

-- As a further process of education and to prepare the Committee members for the FY 79 role they will have in authorizing funds, we could suggest the holding of a series of authorization-type hearings on the programs that make up the NFIP, indicating the funds that were approved for FY 78.

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25X1

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25X1

4. ☐ Covert Action Briefing -

- We should provide the Committee an early covert action briefing covering all programs authorized under Hughes/Ryan. As part of this session, we should seek to work out guidelines in support of the exclusive jurisdiction concept and enlist support for more exclusive and secure handling of Hughes/Ryan and Case Act requirements.

25X1

5. ☐ Travel -

- We should be prepared to invite all members to visit Intelligence Community facilities within their congressional districts and possibly encourage trips abroad in the company of senior Committee staffers and Agency representatives to familiarize themselves with overseas activities.

25X1

6. ☐ Substantive Information -

- Make early arrangements for the transmittal of NID.
- Make early arrangements for identifying and scheduling periodic and regular substantive intelligence briefings.

25X1

7. ☐ Concurrently with the Above -

- There would be an intensive effort to bring the Staff Director and staff up to speed in all areas.

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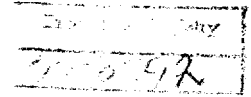
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Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C.



August 19, 1977

Admiral Stansfield Turner
Director of Central Intelligence
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Admiral Turner:

The House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence will shortly occupy its offices in [] of the Capitol building. At that time I would like to request that you extend the services of the Special Security Center in your Office of Security to advise the Committee as to appropriate security systems and procedures that you may feel will be necessary to secure the Committee's premises for the storage of [] information. I have asked Mr. Thomas K. Laciner, Staff Director of the Committee, to notify you when we would wish to receive a visit from such experts as you might suggest to assist us in providing the necessary protective systems. I would hope that this visit and any improvements made at the experts' suggestion would lead to your acknowledgement of our facilities as secure.

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With warmest personal regards and thanks, I am

Sincerely yours,

Edward P. Boland
EDWARD P. BOLAND

Chairman

Permanent Select Committee
on Intelligence

C-38.4
ENCLOSURE
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EDWARD P. BOLAND
SECOND DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

COMMITTEE
APPROPRIATIONS

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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Executive Registry
77-5386

August 8, 1977

Admiral Stansfield Turner, Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Admiral Turner:

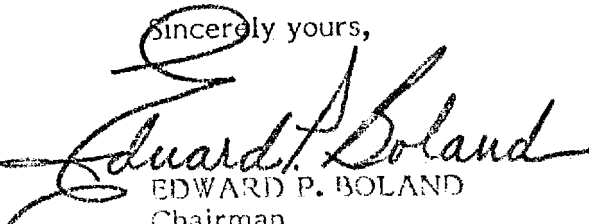
Pursuant to clause 5 of House Rule XLVIII and the proposed Memorandum of Understanding between yourself and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence whereby the Committee will determine appropriate security clearances for its employees, I am writing to inform you that the Committee has reached a decision to appoint Mr. Thomas K. Latimer as Staff Director of the Committee. Mr. Latimer is currently the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Intelligence.

I would appreciate your comment on Mr. Latimer's selection. We would, of course, wish to clear him for access to all compartmented information.

I trust that since current material is available in Mr. Latimer's file at the Department of Defense, you would agree that an FBI background investigation is not necessary in his case. I would think that we could follow this procedure in similar cases where sufficient background information is already available through another Department or Agency.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,


EDWARD P. BOLAND
Chairman

House Permanent Select
Committee on Intelligence

EPB:nq

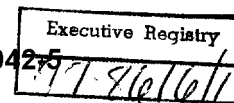
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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

1. H. Res. 658 of the 95th Congress provides in Section 5 that no employee of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (hereinafter HPSCI) or any person engaged by contract or otherwise to perform services for or at the request of the HPSCI (hereinafter HPSCI employee) shall be given access to any classified information by the HPSCI unless such employee has (1) agreed in writing and under oath to be bound by the Rules of the House (including those in the jurisdiction of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct), and by the rules of the HPSCI, and (2) received an appropriate security clearance as determined by the HPSCI in consultation with the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI). In order to fulfill the mandate under H. Res. 658, the HPSCI is entering into this agreement with the DCI who, under the National Security Act of 1947, is charged with responsibility for the protection of intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure.

2. Under this agreement the following procedures will be instituted so that the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence may obtain the advice of the DCI with respect to security clearances to be granted to HPSCI employees.

a. The HPSCI and the Attorney General have agreed that, at the request of the Chairman of the HPSCI, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) will conduct background investigations of prospective HPSCI employees. These investigations of prospective HPSCI employees will be to ascertain facts and information relevant to their suitability for employment and trustworthiness for clearance for access to information classified under the provisions of Executive Order 11652.

b. The investigations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation will be conducted in accordance with the standards set forth in Director of Central Intelligence Directive No. 1/14 dated 13 May 1976, "Minimum Personnel Security Standards and Procedures Governing Eligibility for access to Sensitive Compartmented Information."

c. Under the agreement between the HPSCI and the Attorney General, the FBI will furnish summary memoranda and supporting materials containing the results of background investigations to the HPSCI Chairman or his designated representative.

d. When the HPSCI reaches a tentative decision to employ such an individual, prior to implementing this decision, a copy of the summary memorandum and supporting materials will be furnished to the DCI or the DCI's designated representative, by the HPSCI.

e. The DCI or the DCI's designated representative will review the summary memorandum and supporting materials for the purpose of determining whether the individual meets the criteria for access to sensitive compartmented information as specified in DCID 1/14. If the DCI's finding in this regard is affirmative the Chairman will be advised in writing. If the DCI's review of the material indicates that the individual may not meet the standards of DCID 1/14 and, therefore, may not be eligible for access to sensitive compartmented information, the DCI or the DCI's designated representative will notify, in writing, the Chairman and will consult with the Chairman or his designated representative, stating the reasons for this assessment.

f. The HPSCI, with due consideration for the comments of the DCI or the DCI's designee, will make the final determination as to whether the individual will or will not actually be employed.

3. The HPSCI and the DCI further agree that:

a. The DCI or the DCI's designated representative will render this advice to the Chairman before the close of the third normal work day following receipt of the material from the HPSCI, unless the DCI or the DCI's designated representative notifies the HPSCI that an additional period of time, not to exceed thirty days, is needed to make a determination as to the individual's access to sensitive compartmented information under the standards of DCID 1/14. The summary memorandum and supporting materials provided by the HPSCI will be returned to the HPSCI at the same time that the DCI informs the Chairman of the results of the review conducted under the DCI's purview.

b. The DCI will insure that no copies of the summary memorandum and supporting materials are made in the course of the review under the DCI's purview.

c. The DCI shall insure that the review of the summary memorandum and background materials provided by the HPSCI is accomplished by a select and limited number of individuals competent to conduct such reviews. Further, the DCI shall insure that access to this material is strictly limited and that a log is maintained to reflect the identity of any and all individuals under the DCI's cognizance who are given access to summary memoranda and supporting materials.

d. The DCI or the DCI's designated representative shall, as he deems necessary, record the identity of the individual on whom the review is conducted. A copy of any memorandum to the Chairman rendering the results of the DCI's review, and notifications for the record concerning any advice presented orally to the Chairman will also be maintained, as appropriate.

e. The DCI shall insure that information obtained from the summary memorandum and supporting materials will not be disseminated beyond the group of individuals conducting the review without notification of, and approval by, the Chairman of the HPSCI except as otherwise provided in this agreement.

f. The HPSCI will provide the DCI with a list of persons cleared by the HPSCI for access to classified information and will promptly advise the DCI when an individual granted a clearance terminates employment with the HPSCI.

g. DCI files will reflect whether an HPSCI employee is approved for access for specific types of sensitive compartmented information and the DCI will arrange for such an HPSCI employee an appropriate briefing on sensitive compartmented information handling procedures.

h. The DCI will inform the Chairman or his designated representative of any adverse information which comes to the attention of the DCI after the DCI's review described above that raises questions concerning the suitability for employment or trustworthiness of any HPSCI employee which the DCI is not obliged by law, regulation, presidential directive or executive order to provide to the FBI.

4. Pursuant to Section 7 of H. Res. 658 the HPSCI shall make regulations to protect the confidentiality of information in the possession of the Select Committee relating to the lawful intelligence activities of any department or agency of the United States which has been classified under established security procedures.

5. The Chairman and the DCI hereby establish the following procedures, to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of protected information:

a. The HPSCI shall require of each HPSCI employee, as conditions to employment, to agree in writing and under oath to the terms of the Nondisclosure Agreement which is attached, and to be bound by the Rules of the House (including those in the jurisdiction of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct), and the rules of the HPSCI and in particular those HPSCI rules relating to the protection of information supplied to the HPSCI by the Executive Branch. Copies of these written agreements between the HPSCI and the HPSCI employees shall be furnished to the DCI or the DCI's designated representative upon request.

b. An employee of the HPSCI seeking to publish, or otherwise disclose, any material concerning the activities of, or information held by, the Committee shall submit this material, in advance, to the Chairman. The Chairman shall consult with the DCI concerning the public disclosure of such material. In the event there is disagreement between the Chairman and the DCI, as to the release of the material, the Chairman will bring the matter before the Committee, in order to invoke the review procedure of Section 7 of H. Res. 658 of the 95th Congress.

6. The HPSCI and the DCI recognize that nothing in this Memorandum of Understanding or in the Nondisclosure Agreement limits in any way any of their rights, responsibilities, or privileges which may exist under H. Res. 658, statutes, or the Constitution of the United States.

Signature

Date

/s/ Stansfield Turner

Signature

9 AUG 1977

Date



☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☒ SECRET

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Executive Registry

111-8616

FROM:

George L. Cary
Legislative Counsel

EXTENSION

NO.

DATE

5 AUG 1977

STAT

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

OFFICER'S
INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

- | | RECEIVED | FORWARDED | OFFICER'S INITIALS | COMMENTS |
|--------|----------|-----------|--------------------|---|
| 1. | | | | <p>There is attached for your signature the original of a Memorandum of Understanding by the House Select Committee on Intelligence and the Agency. It is a verbatim lift from the Memorandum of Understanding which we now have with the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence which has proven quite satisfactory.</p> <p>It is recommended that you sign the attached and we will return it to the Committee for Chairman Edward P. Boland's signature.</p> <p>Also attached is a copy of the Nondisclosure Agreement which staff will sign before granted access to classified information. This was modeled after the Nondisclosure Agreement used by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and has proven quite satisfactory.</p> |
| A/DDCI | | | | |
| 2. | | | | |
| 3. | | | | |
| DCI | | | | |
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| 15. | | | | |

(EXECUTIVE COUNSEL)

C-38.4

[Signature Box]

George L. Cary

STAT

ROMANO L. MAZZOLI
THIRD DISTRICT, KENTUCKY

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
T. MICHAEL NEVENS
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

1212 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
TELEPHONE: (202) 225-5401

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COMMITTEES:
JUDICIARY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Congress of the United States

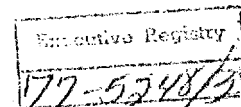
House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

August 5, 1977

DISTRICT OFFICE:
CECIL H. NOEL
CHARLES MATTINGLY
JOHN L. KILROY, JR.
VICKI GAGLIARDI

FEDERAL BUILDING
600 FEDERAL PLACE
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40202
TELEPHONE: (502) 582-5129



Admiral Stansfield Turner
Director of Central Intelligence
Washington, D. C. 20505

UIF - where?

Dear Admiral Turner:

C-38.4
2 Aug

Many thanks for your thoughtful letter of July 30 concerning my appointment to the House Intelligence Committee.

I have already been in touch with Mr. Cary, and hope to get together with him, possibly during the recess period.

I also understand that Chairman Boland is desirous of arranging certain briefings for our committee involving your agency at Langley as well as the other agencies under the committee's jurisdiction.

I'm looking forward to our visits and to our working relationship.

All best wishes.

Sincerely,

R. Mazzoli
ROMANO L. MAZZOLI
Member of Congress

RLM:od

Aug 10 2 25 PM '77

EXECUTIVE REGISTRY FILE

C-38.4

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

Routing Slip

TO:

		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI		✓		
2	DDCI				
3	D/DCI/IC				
4	DDS&T				
5	DDI				
6	DDA				
7	DDO				
8	D/DCI/NI				
9	GC				
10	LC	✓			
11	IG				
12	Compt				
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15	DTR				
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17	AO/DCI				
18	C/IPS				
19	DCI/SS				
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22					

SUSPENSE _____ Date _____

Remarks:

Executive Secretary

Date

STAT

J. KENNETH ROBINSON

7TH DISTRICT, VIRGINIA

COMMITTEE:
APPROPRIATIONS

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OFFICES IN THE 7TH DISTRICT:

112 N. CAMERON STREET (P.O. Box 714)

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22601

TELEPHONE: (703) 667-0990

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

212-B POST OFFICE BLDG. (P.O. Box 136)

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22902

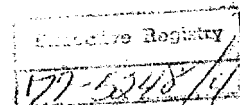
TELEPHONE: (804) 295-2106

5 POST OFFICE BLDG. (P.O. Box 336)

FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA 22401

TELEPHONE: (703) 373-0536

August 5, 1977



DIF where?

C. 38.4

Admiral Stansfield Turner
The Director of Central Intelligence
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Admiral Turner:

I want to acknowledge and thank you for your kind letter of 30 July 1977, noting my appointment to the House Select Committee on Intelligence.

It will be a pleasure to visit with you together with other members of the Committee, at CIA Headquarters, and I look forward to a cooperative effort in behalf of an effective and credible intelligence program in the interest of national security.

Sincerely,

J. Kenneth Robinson

(EXECUTIVE REGISTRY FILE C-38.4)

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PLEASE REPLY TO WASHINGTON UNLESS INDICATED: ☐ WINCHESTER ☐ CHARLOTTESVILLE ☐ FREDERICKSBURG

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

Routing Slip

TO:		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI		✓		
2	DDCI				
3	D/DCI/IC				
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5	DDI				
6	DDA				
7	DDO				
8	D/DCI/NI				
9	GC				
10	LC		✓		
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12	Compt				
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14	D/S				
15	DTR				
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17	AO/DCI				
18	C/IPS				
19	DCI/SS				
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SUSPENSE		Date			

Remarks:

Executive Secretary

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BILL D. BURLISON
10TH DISTRICT, MISSOURI

MICHAEL SUE PROSSER
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

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Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

August 2, 1977

COMMITTEE ON
APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE JURISDICTION:
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Executive Order
77-5248/2

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1

C 38.4

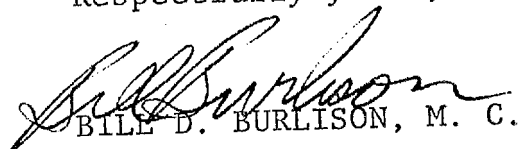
Admiral Stansfield Turner
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Admiral Turner:

Thank you for your letter of 30 July 1977
extending congratulations on my appointment to the
new House Select Committee on Intelligence. I appre-
ciate your kind comments.

With best regards, I remain

Respectfully yours,


BILL D. BURLISON, M. C.

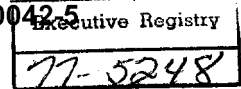
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TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE
TO: <i>ER</i>		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	
REMARKS:		
FROM:		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION

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30 July 1977

Honorable Edward P. Boland, Chairman
Select Committee on Intelligence
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Now that the full membership of the House Select Committee on Intelligence has been named, let me congratulate you and your colleagues on your appointment to the Committee. I look forward to a close and cooperative relationship with you. As you know, I am an advocate of good, effective legislative oversight of intelligence activities and am pleased that the House, like the Senate, now has a separate Committee that will deal exclusively with that subject.

I would welcome an opportunity to have the full Committee visit us at the CIA Headquarters Building at Langley as soon as convenient so that you can meet some of our senior officials and we can get better acquainted with one another. Perhaps that can be done at a dinner session. My Legislative Counsel, George L. Cary, will be in touch with your staff to make the arrangements.

I look forward to our new relationship and pledge you my fullest possible cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Stansfield Turner".

STANSFIELD TURNER

Distribution:

- Orig - Adse
- 1 - ER
- 1 - DDCI
- 1 - DCI
- 1 - OLC/Subj
- 1 - OLC/Chrono

OLC/RSG/hms (29 Jul 77)

Retyped: OLC/ksn (29 Jul 77)

EXECUTIVE REGISTRY FILE

C-38.4

30 July 1977

Honorable Clement J. Zablocki
Select Committee on Intelligence
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

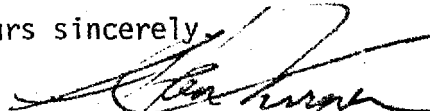
Dear Mr. Zablocki:

I am delighted that you have been appointed to the new House Select Committee on Intelligence. I know that your insight into the intelligence process from your Chairmanship of the International Relations Committee will add much to your responsibilities on the new committee. As you know, I am an advocate of good, effective legislative oversight of intelligence activities and am pleased that the House, like the Senate, now has a separate committee that will deal exclusively with the subject.

I have written Chairman Boland suggesting that the entire Committee visit us at the CIA Headquarters Building at Langley. Perhaps that can be done at a dinner session.

I look forward to our new relationship and pledge my fullest possible cooperation.

Yours sincerely,



STANSFIELD TURNER

Distribution:

Original - Addressee

1 - DCI

1 - A/DDCI

1 - ER

1 - OLC Subject

1 - OLC Chrono

OLC:LLM:mlg (Typed 29 July 1977)
(Retyped)

Executive Registry
77-5248/1

30 July 1977

Honorable Bill D. Burlison
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

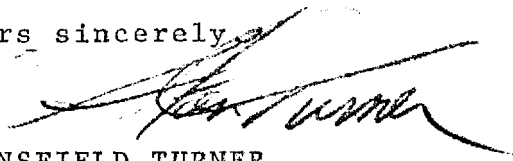
Dear Mr. Burlison:

Congratulations on your appointment to the new House Select Committee on Intelligence. I know that your experience on the Defense Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee prepares you well for this added responsibility. I am pleased that the House, like the Senate, now has a separate committee that will deal exclusively with the subject.

I have written Chairman Boland suggesting that the entire Committee visit us at the CIA Headquarters Building at Langley soon. Perhaps that can be done at a dinner session.

I look forward to our new relationship and pledge my fullest possible cooperation.

Yours sincerely,



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OLC:LLH:mlg (Typed 29 July 1977)

30 July 1977

Honorable Les Aspin
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

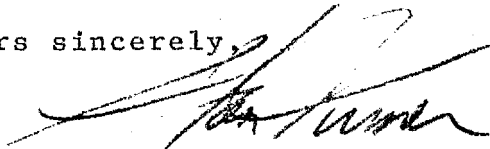
Dear Mr. Aspin:

I am delighted that you have been appointed to the new House Select Committee on Intelligence. Your knowledge of and concern for the intelligence process as evidenced during your service on the Armed Services Committee and the Pike Committee demonstrates that you will contribute much to the new committee. As you know, I am an advocate of good, effective legislative oversight of intelligence activities and am pleased that the House, like the Senate, now has a separate committee that will deal exclusively with the subject.

I have written Chairman Boland suggesting that the entire Committee visit us at the CIA Headquarters Building at Langley soon. Perhaps that can be done at a dinner session.

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Yours sincerely,


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OLC:LLH:mg (Typed 29 July 1977)

Executive Registry
77-5248/1

30 July 1977

Honorable J. Kenneth Robinson
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Robinson:

I am delighted that you have been appointed to the new House Select Committee on Intelligence. The expertise you bring to the new committee from your service on the Defense Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee will be extremely valuable, especially during this crucial organizational phase. As you know, I am an advocate of good, effective legislative oversight of intelligence activities and am pleased that the House, like the Senate, now has a separate committee that will deal exclusively with the subject.

I have written Chairman Boland suggesting that the entire Committee visit us at the CIA Headquarters Building at Langley at your earliest convenience. Perhaps that can be done at a dinner session.

I look forward to our new relationship and pledge my fullest cooperation.

Yours sincerely,


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OLC:LLH:alg (Typed 29 July 1977)

30 July 1977

Honorable Bob Wilson
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Wilson:

I am delighted that you have been appointed to the new House Select Committee on Intelligence. Your long experience on the Armed Services Committee and its intelligence oversight subcommittees will enable you to contribute much to this new committee. As you know, I am an advocate of good, effective legislative oversight of intelligence activities and am pleased that the House, like the Senate, now has a separate committee that will deal exclusively with the subject.

I have written Chairman Boland suggesting that the entire Committee visit us at the CIA Headquarters Building at Langley, at your earliest convenience. Perhaps that can be done at a dinner session.

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Yours sincerely,



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30 July 1977

Honorable Robert McClory
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. McClory:

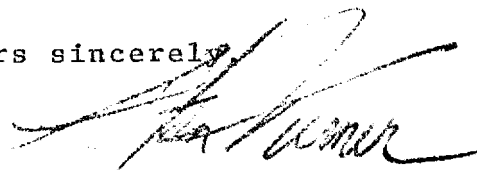
I am delighted that you have been appointed to the new House Select Committee on Intelligence. I know that your concern for an effective intelligence organization as evidenced by your service on the Pike Committee will add much as the new committee organizes. As you know, I am an advocate of good, effective legislative oversight of intelligence activities and am pleased that the House, like the Senate, now has a separate committee that will deal exclusively with the subject.

I have written Chairman Boland suggesting that the entire Committee visit us at the CIA Headquarters Building at Langley. Perhaps that can be done at a dinner session.

I have asked George Cary, my Legislative Counsel, to be in touch with you personally to arrange for any briefings which you desire pertaining to the CIA and the Intelligence Community.

I look forward to our new relationship and pledge my fullest cooperation.

Yours sincerely,



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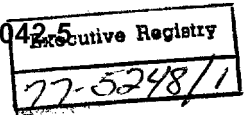
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OLC:LLH:alg (Typed 29 July 1977)



30 July 1977

Honorable Charles Rose
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Rose:

I am delighted that you have been appointed to the new House Select Committee on Intelligence. As you know, I am an advocate of good, effective legislative oversight of intelligence activities and am pleased that the House, like the Senate, now has a separate committee that will deal exclusively with the subject.

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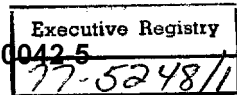
Yours sincerely,

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30 July 1977

Honorable John M. Ashbrook
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

I am delighted that you have been appointed to the new House Select Committee on Intelligence. As you know, I am an advocate of good, effective legislative oversight of intelligence activities and am pleased that the House, like the Senate, now has a separate committee that will deal exclusively with the subject.

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I look forward to our new relationship and pledge my fullest cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

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30 July 1977

Honorable Norman Mineta
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Mineta:

I am delighted that you have been appointed to the new House Select Committee on Intelligence. As you know, I am an advocate of good, effective legislative oversight of intelligence activities and am pleased that the House, like the Senate, now has a separate committee that will deal exclusively with the subject.

I have written Chairman Boland suggesting that the entire Committee visit us at the CIA Headquarters Building at Langley as soon as convenient so that we can get better acquainted with one another and you can meet some of our senior officials. Perhaps that can be done at a dinner session.

I have asked George Cary, my Legislative Counsel, to be in touch with you personally to arrange for any briefings which you desire pertaining to the CIA and the Intelligence Community.

I look forward to our new relationship and pledge my fullest cooperation.

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OLC:LLH:alg (Typed 29 July 1977)

30 July 1977

Honorable Morgan F. Murphy
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Murphy:

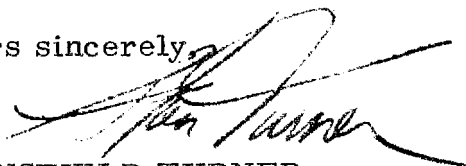
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I have written Chairman Boland suggesting that the entire Committee visit us at the CIA Headquarters Building at Langley as soon as convenient so that we can get better acquainted with one another and you can meet some of our senior officials. Perhaps that can be done at a dinner session.

I have asked George Cary, my Legislative Counsel, to be in touch with you personally to arrange for any briefings which you desire pertaining to the CIA and the Intelligence Community.

I look forward to our new relationship and pledge my fullest cooperation.

Yours sincerely,



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30 July 1977

Honorable Wyche Fowler
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Fowler:

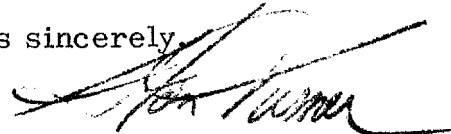
I am delighted that you have been appointed to the new House Select Committee on Intelligence. As you know, I am an advocate of good, effective legislative oversight of intelligence activities and am pleased that the House, like the Senate, now has a separate committee that will deal exclusively with the subject.

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I have asked George Cary, my Legislative Counsel, to be in touch with you personally to arrange for any briefings which you desire pertaining to the CIA and the Intelligence Community.

I look forward to our new relationship and pledge my fullest cooperation.

Yours sincerely,



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OLC:LLH:alg (Typed 29 July 1977)

Washington, D.C. 20505

30 JUL 1977

OLC: 77-3095/1

Honorable Romano L. Mazzoli
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Mazzoli:

I am delighted that you have been appointed to the new House Select Committee on Intelligence. As you know, I am an advocate of good, effective legislative oversight of intelligence activities and am pleased that the House, like the Senate, now has a separate committee that will deal exclusively with the subject.

I have written Chairman Boland suggesting that the entire Committee visit us at the CIA Headquarters Building at Langley as soon as convenient so that we can get better acquainted with one another and you can meet some of our senior officials. Perhaps that can be done at a dinner session.

I have asked George Cary, my Legislative Counsel, to be in touch with you personally to arrange for any briefings which you desire pertaining to the CIA and the Intelligence Community.

I look forward to our new relationship and pledge my fullest cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Stansfield Turner

STANSFIELD TURNER

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July 21, 1977

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks

E 4703

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Transfer of Center Street jurisdiction from Wayne County to the city.

Acquisition of land off Gerald Avenue for a landfill and later for development of the Department of Public Works center.

Spearheading installation of major sewer and water lines through Northville by the county and Detroit, and acquisition of a well site on Novi Road which later was sold for private development and establishment of park lands.

Development of Joe Denton Park, the Fish Hatchery Park, and park lands and open space in the Maplewood area and elsewhere in the city.

Locating of Anger Manufacturing in Northville.

Paving of Randolph Street.

Property acquisition and development of Northville Square.

Establishment of sites for Kroger and Chatham stores.

Acquisition of properties for the extension of Griswold Street.

Development of the Eight Mile and Seven Mile cutoffs through Northville.

The razing of unsightly buildings in the alleys of the Central Business District.

Maintenance, enlargement and improvement of Rural Hill Cemetery and construction of the new cemetery drive bridge.

And construction of the city hall, Scout Building, the DPW garages and office, and the senior citizens apartment complex that bears his name.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1977

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, on July 25, 1977, the people of Puerto Rico will be celebrating the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Commonwealth status.

The relationship between Puerto Rico and the United States, based upon the principles of interdependence and free association, has been a fruitful one, and the people of Puerto Rico can be proud of their achievements.

Since 1950, GNP has increased from \$755 million to \$7.7 billion; life expectancy has risen from 46 to 68 years. Per capita income is \$2,000, and 90 percent of the population of Puerto Rico is literate.

Although the island's industrialization program has undergone a temporary setback since the shock of the 1973 oil price increase, and Puerto Rico continues to struggle against combined inflationary and recessionary pressures, the concept of the Commonwealth form of government has withstood the test of time, and the United States will continue to look upon Puerto Rico as a close partner, friend and neighbor.

I would like to share with my colleagues an article by Jonathan Evan Maslow which appeared recently in the New Republic:

[From the New Republic, July 2, 1977]

PUERTO RICO, THE 51ST STATE?

Americans who only read of Puerto Rico in travel brochures—or when a terrorist bomb shatters skyscraper glass—must have

greeted last New York's headlines with some bewilderment. For it was on New Year's Eve that Gerald Ford came off the Vail slopes and proposed Puerto Rican statehood. Were we really offering this Caribbean commonwealth a place in the Union, a star on our flag? Then Jimmy Carter returned the Puerto Rican status issue to its long-held spot in oblivion. Congress should take no action, said Carter, "until the Puerto Rican people express a preference"—to remain a commonwealth, join the Union as a state, or become an independent republic. Now this was more like it: Puerto Ricans have been arguing their island's political status preference ever since the U.S. Army invaded in 1898. Seventy-nine years later they have still come to no conclusion and under the Carter plan they will undoubtedly be debating the issue 79 years from now.

Ford's apres-ski remarks coincided with the advent in San Juan of a pro-statehood administration under the New Progressive party of Governor Carlos Romero Barcelo. His election marks the first time in Puerto Rican history that the statehood forces— allied with the mainland's Republicans—won an electoral majority against the Popular Democrats, counterpart of the mainland Democrats. The lame-duck President's statement paid a political debt—the Puerto Rican delegates to the Republican national convention had delivered their four votes to Ford in expectation of his backing statehood. But, Ford spoke before consulting a single Puerto Rican, and no one in Congress took his statement the least bit seriously. And though Ford may have intended to assist statehood forces, actually he embarrassed and irritated the new Puerto Rican administration. Romero had campaigned on a pledge to strenuously avoid the status issue until he could improve the horrendous economic conditions prevailing on the island for the past four years.

Until 1973, Puerto Rico was a model of Caribbean progress. The island's industrialization program, known as Operation Bootstrap, dates from the postwar era when the father of modern Puerto Rico, four-term Governor Luis Munoz Marin, began luring American corporation to the island. At that time, rapid modernization seemed the only way to save Puerto Rico from the curses of high population, a plantation agricultural system and its despairing colonial mentality. In two decades, Operation Bootstrap transformed Puerto Rico from the poorhouse of the Caribbean to "a showcase of democratic development."

Few Puerto Ricans seriously question the material benefits the island has gained from its postcolonial economic association with the mainland. GNP has increased from \$755 million in 1950 to \$7.7 billion last year. Life expectancy has risen from 46 to 68 years in the same period, and 90 percent of the population is literate. Per capita income is \$2,000, far above any Latin nation, though only two-thirds of Mississippi's average income.

More than 2000 American companies have hustled south to take advantage of Operation Bootstrap's corporate tax exemptions and the seemingly limitless supply of willing factory hands. Pharmaceutical companies have moved to Puerto Rico in such great numbers that islanders often refer to their native land as "the pill capital of the world." Furthermore, a booming construction industry has blanketed the island with housing developments and condominiums; the bond market has buzzed with Puerto Rican issues as the commonwealth built an infrastructure of roads, docks, water and power facilities to service the industrial sector. A billion dollars worth of American food products are imported annually, along with enough automobiles and television sets to satisfy a voracious internal consumer market; and—at least through 1973—a three-billion-dollar petrochemical industry was all set to refine

that "cheap foreign crude" which was supposed to serve as an artificial resource base for a century of economic growth in plastics and textiles.

But, the OPEC price surge staggered the petrochemical industry. Imported food prices soared. The construction industry collapsed, and the jittery bond market downgraded Puerto Rican notes to prevent a "New York situation." Reeling under the simultaneous inflation and recession, Puerto Rico suddenly lost its attractiveness for new American investment. Two years ago, the Popular Democratic administration of Governor Rafael Hernandez Colon braked the economy sharply to restore investor confidence. The austerity measures, including new taxes, government cutbacks, and a wage freeze in the public sector, spawned massive labor unrest, sending rank and file workers straight to the arms of Mr. Romero and his New Progressives.

Today the slump remains intractable. Fully half the 3.7 million natives are calculated as living below the federal poverty line. Two thirds of the island's families subsist on federally supplied food stamps, a \$593 million annual transfusion from Washington, which, as former Governor Luis Ferre told me, "saved the island from complete economic collapse." Government economists estimate that 40 percent of the labor force may be out of work. But the despair of ordinary Puerto Ricans is best demonstrated not by the statistics, but by the very fact that they have turned, at the bottom of this depression, to—of all people—the Republicans.

Governor Romero, formerly the mayor of San Juan, is the man generally credited with having convinced the Nixon administration to extend the food stamp program to Puerto Rico. He made this accomplishment a centerpiece of his election campaign, and he argued that he could pull off the same feat with other US social programs. The new governor promises more federal public works funds, countercyclical federal stimulus, federal housing programs, federal grants, stamps and increased unemployment compensation. In essence, the governor's economic recovery program is based on the very un-Republican theory that federal spending is the best bootstrap for Puerto Rico.

The new administration's economics have a direct connection to its statehood ambitions. In the most recent island plebiscite on status, in 1967, 60 percent of the electorate favored the present commonwealth arrangement and only 39 percent favored statehood; the independence movement boycotted the plebiscite. Governor Romero signaled his strategy in a book entitled *Statehood is for the Poor*. As former Governor Ferre puts it, "Once Puerto Ricans are getting food stamps, social security, federally guaranteed home mortgages, and unemployment benefits, statehood becomes inevitable. To become independent under those circumstances would be a return to the beautiful era of the Indians." Washington's financial support of Puerto Rico, exclusive of defense costs, now amounts to two billion dollars a year. Before calling for a new status plebiscite the Romero administration hopes to double that aid over the next four years. Ironically, the American subsidy of Puerto Rico far outdoes Russia's one million-dollar-a-day support of Cuba—and one certainly doesn't hear the Cubans threatening independence from the Soviets.

Nevertheless, this "locking-in" strategy by no means guarantees a pro-statehood majority at the next plebiscite. Although Puerto Rican political alignments have generally followed the status question, islanders readily abandon status politics when it's in their economic interest to do so. The statehood movement, in fact, gained its first adherents shortly after the American invasion when local anarcho-syndicalists promoted entrance into the Union as a means of

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winning the eight-hour day. The independence movement, on the other hand, has never had a credible economic program and has never won more than 10 percent of the vote. Traditionally, advocating independence for Puerto Rico was a parlor game for the island's intellectual elite. In the '30's, the pro-independence Nationalists wore black shirts and borrowed a strange semi-mystical ideology from the Irish Republicans and the Spanish Falangists. The '60's wed the independence and student antiwar movements, but their neo-Cuban socialism lacked any appeal whatsoever for the Puerto Rican masses, and the movement soon fragmented. Extremist remnants such as the FALN are now "carrying the struggle" to the mainland with their pipe bombs.

The Popular Democrats were the first party to declare explicitly that a social-economic program took precedence over the long and stultifying status debate. Accordingly, Luis Munoz Marin created the Commonwealth as a means of industrializing the economy and raising living standards. Only in the past 10 years since Munoz's retirement has the Commonwealth been thought of as a permanent status option. But by this time commonwealth status is strongly identified with Bootstrap economics and this relationship was a major reason for the Popular Party's debacle at the polls last November.

Puerto Ricans now criticize Operation Bootstrap on two counts. Complete dependence on investment and imports from the mainland have left Puerto Rico highly vulnerable to the US business cycle, and created a pseudo-American lifestyle centering around the automobile, the ranch house, the hamburger, and, of course, television. Little public or private capital has been employed to modernize farming. As Governor Romero protested in his first State of the Commonwealth address: "While we import most of our food, most of our land is cultivated inefficiently or lies abandoned."

Dependence on the mainland has also left the island without an indigenous entrepreneurial class, so crucial to the success of industrial revolutions in underdeveloped lands. Local capital formation is practically nonexistent and Puerto Ricans are far more likely to put their money into real estate speculation or bank it abroad. In addition, the Commonwealth has never required American companies to train Puerto Ricans to improve their lot in the industrialized economy. In the studies made prior to the Commonwealth's purchase of the Puerto Rican Telephone Company in 1974 it came to light that after 60 years of operation on the island, ITT's subsidiary was still run by an all-white, all-male, continental management team. Not a single Puerto Rican had ever held a top executive position.

The island might still have survived the recession had it not been for Operation Bootstrap's second and grosser failure—the failure to resolve the island's profound population problem. Even in the heyday of economic growth Puerto Rico exported surplus population at a frightening rate. Two million Puerto Ricans presently live on the mainland, but even so the island's population density is 925 people per square mile, higher than India's. Until the onset of recession, the mainland barrios served as a spillover for Puerto Rican migrants. Now, however, the mainland recession has reversed the flow of migration back to the island. Last year, Puerto Ricans streaming homeward accounted for a two percent population increase. The great tragedy is that prodigal Puerto Ricans find themselves as redundant in San Juan and Ponce as they are in New York and Chicago. Worse, the world recession has driven a wave of legal and illegal Latin aliens to Puerto Rico—140,000 in the last three years. Operation Bootstrap simply can't

provide jobs for these people. As Teodoro Moscoso, Bootstrap's director for 25 years, frankly admits: "There's just no way. The unemployed of 20 years from now were born yesterday." Moscoso not long ago outraged the island's Catholic majority by publicly suggesting that birth control pills be poured into the water supply. He retired from office shortly thereafter.

Governor Romero has assumed the post of Operation Bootstrap's chief critic, but his designs on the US Treasury do not assure a revived economy. For one thing, Congress may tire of the costly pump-priming operation. Last year, Representative Albert Quie (R, Minn.) introduced legislation to make Puerto Ricans pay Federal income taxes like ordinary Americans (under the Commonwealth compact, Puerto Ricans escape the 1040). The Quie legislation was roundly defeated by congressional liberals. But with Republicans now in power in San Juan, mainland liberals will be under pressure from island Democrats to thwart Governor Romero's efforts to achieve statehood by maximizing dependency on Washington.

Statehood is also made a doubtful prospect by Puerto Rico's connection to American multinationals. US corporations have provided 150,000 new jobs for Puerto Rico, but they are there because Puerto Rico is neither a country nor a state. Independence would place Puerto Rico outside the American tariff, making it unprofitable for US companies to carry on their export manufacturing. Statehood would render the island's corporate tax exemption illegal. So both status options are seen as precipitating a devastating flight of American capital. The presence of five billion dollars in American fixed investment favors the status quo. Puerto Ricans cannot afford to throw the Yankees out, but neither can they afford to become Yankees.—Jonathan Evan Maslow.

INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE HAS A SECURITY LAPSE

HON. DAVID C. TREEN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1977

Mr. TREEN. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday the House passed House Resolution 658, which established a permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. Based on our recent experience with another House Select Committee on Intelligence, the success or failure of this new committee may well depend on the ability of the committee and its members to implement effective and workable procedures for the control of classified information.

The provisions of House Resolution 658 seem to me to be completely inadequate in this regard. During debate, specific questions were raised with regard to several provisions of the resolution which deal with disclosure and control. The answers of the gentleman from Missouri, the manager of the resolution, and of the majority leader, were unresponsive and revealed their apparent uncertainty over these provisions.

Even though the resolution has been passed, I think it is important, as a matter of public record, to inform the Members of the House of these apparent defects. If my interpretation is incorrect,

I will gladly stand corrected. If not, I hope that the leadership will take prompt corrective action.

The resolution adds a new rule XLVIII to the current rules of the House. Clauses 6 and 7 of the new rule deal with disclosure and control of classified information.

Clause 6 allows the committee to prevent the disclosure of information which violates the privacy or constitutional rights of individuals. This concern for individual rights is well taken. However, on its face the resolution does not make any comparable provisions for the control of information, based solely on security classification and considerations of national security.

Clauses 7(a) and 7(b) establish a procedure where the committee may disclose publicly any information in its possession. Allowance is made for objection by the President, and for the committee, subsequent to and not withstanding the objections of the President, to vote to recommend that the issue of disclosure be considered in a closed session of the House.

Clauses 7(c)(1) and 7(c)(2) appear to direct the committee to disclose information in its possession to other Members and committees of the House, under regulations which the committee shall prescribe. Clauses 7(d) and 7(e) provide that the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall investigate, and report on, unauthorized disclosure of intelligence or intelligence-related information.

However, the Catch 22 in these provisions is that they apply only to information which is classified and which the committee has determined shall not be disclosed under paragraph (b)(2) of clause 7.

Clause 7(b)(2) is an integral part of the procedure whereby the committee may disclose publicly any information in its possession, allowing for the objections of the President, and action by the committee and the House, in spite of those objections. Clause 7(b)(2) provides:

The select committee may disclose publicly such information after the expiration of a five-day period following the day on which notice of such vote is transmitted to the President, unless, prior to the expiration of such five-day period, the President, personally in writing, notifies the committee that he objects to the disclosure of such information, provides his reasons therefor, and certifies that the threat to the national interest of the United States posed by such disclosure is of such gravity that it outweighs any public interest in the disclosure.

In other words, the only explicit provision in the resolution for making classified information held by the committee available to other Members and committees applies only to information where the President has objected to public disclosure, under procedures which were designed to deal with extraordinary questions of public disclosure, and which have no logical or necessary relationship to the question of disclosure to other Members and committees.

Similarly, the authority given to the Committee on Standards of Official

July 21, 1977

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks
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Conduct, under clauses 7(d) and 7(e) of the new rule, to investigate unauthorized disclosure of classified information, is limited to classified information which has been subject to the procedures for public disclosure, and Presidential objection, in clause 7(a) (2).

The resolution makes no explicit provision for the committee to disclose, or decline, to disclose, other classified information in its possession which has not been subject to the clause 7(b) (2) procedure.

Of course the House operates under other rules and laws which relate to the disclosure of information. House rule XI (2) (e) (2), which the resolution applies to the select committee, provides in part that:

All committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be the property of the House and all Members of the House shall have access thereto, except that in the case of records in the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. . . .

During debate, it was asked to what extent this rule would be modified by the provisions of House Resolution 658. The majority leader replied—H. 7116—that the committee would be able to establish procedures for the control of "classified information." Similarly, the committee report (95-498) on House Resolution 658 states on page 3:

The committee would be required to prescribe regulations to protect the confidentiality of any information which may be made available to any other committee or any Member of the House. The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct would investigate and report to the House any unauthorized disclosure of intelligence information by a Member, officer, or employee.

However, the resolution extends the authority of the committee, and of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, only to information which has been classified, and which has been subjected to the procedures in clause 7(b) (2). All other classified information in the possession of the committee would be available to any Member of the House under rule XI(2) (e) (2).

Current security regulations are established by Executive order, and do not apply to the Members or staff of the Congress. The only restraints on the Members and staff of the Congress are limited in application, and have been shown to be largely ineffective.

The espionage statutes—18 U.S.C.A. et seq.—are generally restricted to disclosure to enemy agents with the intent to injure the United States or assist a foreign nation, and do not effectively apply to general public disclosure of classified information.

The protection provided by the speech and debate clause, in article I, section 6 of the Constitution, does not extend to proceedings within the Congress, and under article 5, section 5 of the Constitution, each House may determine the rules of its own proceedings, and may punish and expell a Member. Senate rule XXXVI establishes procedures for the control of classified information, and provides sanctions for violations. The House has no comparable procedure, and on the basis of a careful reading, House Resolution 658 does not provide one.

GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION

HON. BO GINN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1977

Mr. GINN. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Rufus C. Harris, internationally acclaimed educator and President of Mercer University in Macon, Ga., recently presented a most eloquent statement to his board of trustees regarding Government regulation of private colleges. He points out that the private college in America should be included on the endangered species list as a result of the onslaught of regulations and guidelines.

Dr. Harris makes his point more effectively than I could ever relate it to the House, and I insert his statement in the Record at this point:

GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION

Telling administrative officers of colleges and universities that they are operating in a quagmire of government regulation and interference is hardly big news to them. The professional journals and conferences, their mail, their daily routine all overflow with tidal waves of activities, regulations and legislation that threaten to wash away our freedom. On all sides, we are being told that the sophisticated, experienced administrator must recognize that increasing control is inevitable; that we must learn to swim or sink. We are no longer asked if we can cope with the regulatory environment. We are told we must.

It seems time to ask, it is regulation or strangulation? The private college, as we know it today is an endangered species, due to overdoses of regulation and guidelines. We are suffering through a most dangerous crisis. Businesses bigger than colleges have crumbled when decisions that affect solvency are made by bodies that bear little if any of the financial responsibility.

Every area of college management and operation today is influenced in some measure by government regulations pending or in effect. Our practices of employing or discharging personnel from the lowest to the highest ones; paying them; how we release them or pay them, are now controlled. Permits and licenses must cover everything. Our premises are subject to inspection from agencies that govern the ways we dispose of waste; the ways we protect against fire, the ways we make secure the campus, the ways we maintain sanitary conditions.

Other promised regulations seek to restrict us in the matter of the students which we can and we cannot accept, the persons and percentages of those whom we may employ. The bureaucrats do not care whether we employ competent teachers and scholars, so long as we employ the percentages they prescribe in sex and color. With it all, we have become the nation's whipping boy, flailed for our "inability to contain costs" when indeed our regulators are a major part of that problem.

It has been estimated by one of America's leading economists, Dr. Murray Weidenbaum, that it costs taxpayers \$4 billion a year to support the agencies that ride herd on business. No one, to my knowledge, has isolated the funds that colleges must generate to comply with the government bodies we must answer to, funds that must in turn be retrieved in charges if we are to remain solvent. The controls are profuse and are inseparably entwined through our entire fabric.

Some regulation would be expected in quality preparation. No one would expect adequate wages for personnel, good working

conditions, financial aid for the indigent, or the goal of equal access for all to quality education at reasonable cost. But should the main direction of regulation encompass only students and employed personnel? As the organization which provides education, it seems our needs have been largely getting lip service, where in many instances support was promised in full.

It seems difficult to understand how political agencies can regulate so much of the college endeavor when they are not charged with the financial responsibility of them. In another year or so, it may be too late to get out from under this blanket of bureaucracy. But it will not go away by itself. We need muscle behind our objections. We need to make them known in every way we can. In the guise of assisting the colleges, in many instances what HEW is obviously attempting to determine is the admitting practice of the colleges and whether their practices are discriminatory. We should become weary of reaffirming over and over and over again that we voluntarily desegregated this college.

"Discriminate" means more than acting on the basis of prejudice. It also means the ability to make a clear distinction, and in modern education that distinction must remain in the hands of those best qualified to do so. We understand that some advice is needed and can be helpful, but we are proceeding beyond the point of no return. It would be unfortunate if we should become so inured that we become passive, accepting control as inevitable without objection or resistance. If the public is not aware of the cost or consequences, it is time we made everyone aware. By speaking out—and loudly—now, we may not change the past, but hopefully we may slow down some controls in the future.

GOING UP IN SMOKE

HON. ANDREW MAGUIRE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1977

Mr. MAGUIRE. Mr. Speaker, once again we have an opportunity to incorporate our national commitments to improved health and environmental quality into our farm subsidy program. It strikes me as the height of hypocrisy that we continue Federal subsidies to tobacco farmers at the same time as the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, through both its Secretary and the Center for Disease Control, has pledged to educate the public on the serious health consequences of smoking, both for smokers and those exposed to smoking by others. As President Carter has pointed out, the national commitment to health is difficult to reconcile with Congress annual payouts of millions of dollars to tobacco growers. I believe it is up to us to reexamine these policies, and to shift the balance in favor of protecting the public's health.

Let us look for a moment at the health effects our tax dollars buy when we subsidize tobacco farming. For example, we know that children have a higher incidence of respiratory infections than adults, and are most sensitive when exposed to tobacco smoke and other airborne pollutants. There is also statistical evidence that demonstrates a clear relationship between parental smoking and children's health. For years scientists have shown strong correlations

between smoking and diseases such as lung cancer and heart and respiratory diseases. Now we are beginning to hear about the deleterious health effects that tobacco has on those involuntarily exposed to smoking by others.

For these reasons, I strongly favor an end to tobacco subsidies, and to the policies that underlie them. We as a nation literally cannot afford to support industries that damage our health. Tobacco payments represent only one side of the equation; how much does the subsidy really amount to when the so-called external costs are taken into account? Such costs include lost man-hours, a drain on health insurance funds, and intangible, yet very real, psychological costs to families faced with the agonies of tobacco-induced disease.

For those who argue that the subsidies are keeping small tobacco farmers afloat, let me say that I am sympathetic to the problem. But we cannot compromise on an issue as important as our national health. I therefore concur with Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado in recommending that the Agriculture Committee prepare an impact statement on tobacco desubsidization, along with a report on economic options for those farmers for whom desubsidization would create financial adversity. In the long run, the policy shift I have enunciated is sure to have beneficial consequences for this body, and for the health of our people—consequences that will far outweigh the temporary problems posed for tobacco farmers. In short, the question I put to my colleagues is this: Do we want federally subsidized lung cancer, heart disease, and respiratory disease, or would we rather go on record as supporting an end to America's tobacco addiction?

SUPPORT OF PASSIVE RESTRAINTS IN NEW CARS

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI
OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 21, 1977

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I want to go on record strongly in support of our former House colleague Secretary Brock Adams' decision to require airbags or other passive restraints in new cars beginning for many models in September 1981.

My only reservation with Brock's decision is that I wish an earlier deadline for mandatory airbags could have been ordered.

There are those who argue that this decision is an encroachment on the individual freedoms of American citizens. But that, Mr. Speaker, is simply not the case.

This decision gives an individual freedom: the freedom to get in one's car and drive off without unnecessary fear of being killed. As Colman McCarthy wrote in a recent Washington Post: "Such a freedom is worth preserving."

I have written Secretary Adams praising his decision and urging him to consider accelerating the airbag timetable.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I am inserting into the Record the McCarthy column which makes some excellent contributions to the discussion of the important public-safety issue:

THE FREEDOM TO CHOOSE SAFETY (By Colman McCarthy)

As a listener to nearly every meaningful syllable uttered in the current debate on air bags, I have yet to hear from the one citizen I've been waiting for: a crash victim saved by an air bag but who is against air bags. I have listened to other opponents, from those who see the Department of Transportation's favorable ruling on this passive restraint system as Big Brotherism on the march again to others who believe air bags are being imposed as unproven and costly gimmicks that represent still another theft of what one congressman calls "our individual freedoms."

Many have been persuaded by these arguments, but for myself nothing would be more convincing than the words of a man who should be dead but who lives to denounce the federal government for denying him the individual freedom to be killed in his car. I would be persuaded by a man who walked away from a head-on collision livid that he had to pay \$100 or even \$200 to have his life saved.

If we haven't heard from this person, assumption can be safely made, as our cars are not, that he doesn't exist. It is hard to imagine the automobile industry—the air bag's most stubborn opponent—not searching out, and then gleefully exploiting, at least one negative reaction from the one group of motorists whose knowledge of air bags is experiential, not theoretical.

This group is not large but it is alive, well, and has seen the gore in crashes from Mercer, Pa., to Needles, Calif. Although no air bag cars are currently on sale, about 12,000 vehicles so equipped—mostly General Motors cars from 1974 to 1976—have been on the highways. As of July 1, 153 crashes have occurred, involving 219 front-seat occupants.

Of the 219 crashers, 215 survived, and nearly all of those without major injuries. From a sampling of the survivors' sentiments, an ardency for air bags is evident.

The most recent partisan is C. W. Beck, a state senator from Port Orchard, Wash. On June 18, he wrote a letter to his friend Brock Adams, the Secretary of Transportation, who was then in the process of deciding favorably on air bags and hoping his decision would not be vetoed by Congress. Beck reported the details of his crash:

"On Tuesday, June 7, 1977, I was involved in a two-car collision on a perfectly clear, warm, dry day at the intersection of two Kitsap County arterials in which the lady who was driving the other car was killed. I am able to be sitting here today writing to you without a scratch, bruise, ache or pain because my car was equipped with an ACES [air cushion restraint system]. I'm sure I owe my life to this device.

"You may not recall the car, but you rode in it about two years ago for a short distance in Seattle to the Olympic Hotel. It was a gray Cadillac Eldorado and was new then. It now has about 49,000 miles on it. It is no more, both cars were totaled out . . .

"I was driving in a 40 mph speed zone with my cruise control set at 39 mph. Only two cars were visible to me, one coming towards me and the one which I hit. It had pulled up to a boulevard stop sign and made what looked to be a legal stop.

"When I was about 50-75 feet from the intersection, the other car suddenly darted out, fast. I applied my brakes and swerved to the right but could not prevent the impact. I hit the right side of the other car head-on with my brakes set and skidding to swerve to the right.

"As the impact both cars were diverted, mine went to the right, the other to the left. My car had a multiple impact; it hit a telephone pole and sheared the pole off at the ground level.

"The sudden explosion and puff from the inflator assembly was heard and the bag inflated before I felt the impact and sudden stop of the vehicle. The inflation of this air bag was astounding. I worked as an engineer during the war and for many years with tools as an instrument maker and I couldn't believe the sensors from the bumper could actuate the inflators so fast.

"Normally, I wear seat belts, but this time I neglected them. This did not impair the air bags from performing their duty. The lap belt would have prevented me from being thrown around in the front seat.

"The bag in the steering wheel was the most effective; the passenger air cushion inflated and prevented me from being thrown to the floor on the passenger side. In fact, it shoved me back into an upright position behind the wheel. I was protected by both bags . . .

"At no time was my vision impaired by any part of the [air bag]. Rolling around with the lower part of my face in the steering wheel bag, I knocked my glasses off and they fell to the floor but they were not broken and I put them on before I got out of the car."

Similar testimony has come from other survivors, including a movie stunt man. He told the Department of Transportation last year that "when you look at a 44-ton brick wall and you know it is coming at you, you think of a whole lot of things, but the least of which is how much this air bag costs you."

For me, these voices are the most credible, and therefore the most persuasive. But even then, a judgment on air bags can be made in the area of the debate in which its opponents are most comfortable, the so-called "individual freedom" issue. The individual motorist must be free of the government's excessive power to restrict his liberty, even if government officials mean to keep you from danger. A Pennsylvania congressman, Bud Shuster, says "this air bag edict is a very small piece of a heavy and dark blanket, gradually being lowered over a free people by their paternalistic government."

Put that way, the question becomes even broader. Whom do we choose to trust and believe: Big Brother in Washington or Big Cousin in Detroit? Both relatives have their nasty habits, but if I had a choice to disown either, it would be Big Cousin. Not only have automakers repeatedly resisted safety innovations but they have raised the cost of cars by heavily promoting those pictures of their products that do nothing at all to protect motorists.

When pressed by the gory consequences, auto executives plead their case with the argument of innocence: Don't blame us, we just give the customer what he wants. If that's the case, the showrooms of America are jammed with customers clamoring for cars that are incessantly being recalled for safety defects, that poison the air and can cost up to \$686 in repairs for a front-end crash at 10 mph.

One who trusted Detroit more than the pro-air bag advisers in his own department was former Transportation Secretary William E. Coleman Jr. Last December, when he decided not to decide on air bags, Coleman struck an agreement with GM, Ford and Mercedes to offer air bags as options on a small number of cars. The agreement was a curious one, in light of earlier industry promises.

In 1970, General Motors said, as quoted in a recent report from the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, "In the fall of 1974, the air cushion would be made standard equipment on all 1975 GM passenger cars . . ."

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